



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

example, the question of the British colonies is vitally important in the future of Britain, and should properly receive careful consideration. It is true that the author has included a chapter on "Will the Colonies Secede?" but instead of discussing the colonies, the condition in them and their relations to the empire, the entire chapter of more than twenty pages is devoted to a rehash of the causes leading to the loss of the American colonies, after which the chapter ends with the somewhat inane question, "Will history repeat itself?" Again, the average reader can be only wearied by the long recital of the virtues of Cromwell's army, under the caption, "The Model Army of England," and even more so by the long drawn out discussion of the collapse of France in 1870 and its lesson to England. These two chapters are accorded seventy full pages, whereas the great questions of British industry, labor, emigration and poverty receive a scant twenty-five.

Less harping on the importance of readiness for war and a greater appreciation of problems of more immediate significance would have added materially to the value and interest of the book.

WALTER S. TOWER.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Cambridge Modern History. Volume XI. *The Growth of Nationalities.*

Pp. xxxix, 1044. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909.

This volume of the Cambridge Modern History covers approximately the years from 1845 to 1871, "an epoch of violent international disturbance, interposed between two generations of almost unbroken peace." It is the period marked by the upheavals of 1848, the subsequent reaction till 1859, and the decade of struggle which culminated in the unification of Italy and the consolidation of Germany; twenty-five years of epoch-making history, whose events are of much more than usual significance. The editors and authors had therefore an excellent opportunity; they had to deal with forces and events of a very positive character, and in several cases at least with the most important historical phenomena of the nineteenth century.

Aside from the topics that would necessarily find a place in a volume on this period, we note the commendable introduction of studies on the patriotic and nationalistic literature of the different peoples. Thus we have "German Literature, 1840-1870," by K. Bruell; "The National Spirit in Hungarian Literature," by A. B. Yolland, Professor of English Literature at the University of Budapest; "The Reaction Against Romanticism in French Literature, 1840-1871," by Professor Emile Bourgeois; "The Literature of the *Risorgimento* and After, 1846-1870," by C. Segré, Professor in the University of Rome; "National Influences in Bohemian and Polish Literature;" "Danish-Norwegian Literature, 1815-1865," and "Russian Literature, 1800-1900." Less directly connected with the nationalist movement in Europe are the chapters on "British Free Trade and Commercial Progress," on "The Indian Mutiny and British Colonial Affairs," and on "The Awakening of Japan."

Like the other volumes of the Cambridge Modern History this is the

product of collaboration, twenty-six authors in all contributing, among them a number of distinguished foreign specialists. Professor Emile Bourgeois and M. Albert Thomas do the sections on France, Professor Masi, of the University of Florence, those on Italy, and Professor Oeschle, of Zurich, the chapter on Switzerland. On German affairs the editors obtained the co-operation of Professor Meinecke, of Freiburg; Professor Friedjung, of Vienna, and Dr. Roloff, of Berlin. The senior editor, Mr. Ward, also contributes two good though somewhat detailed chapters on "Reaction in Germany and Austria, 1848-1849." The work by Dr. Roloff naturally excites especial interest since it deals with "Bismarck and German Unity." Unfortunately the attitude of the writer is so markedly Bismarckian that there is frequently not sufficient critical discrimination. On the whole, however, this would not be a fair criticism. Bismarck's own account of his motives and actions, as given us in his "Thoughts and Recollections," is usually subjected to the critical test of other and more reliable evidence, though the author finds it hard to approach the subject from any but the great chancellor's point of view. By way of illustration may be cited the discussions on the preliminaries of peace after Koniggrätz (pp. 454-456). Less critical is the treatment of the Ems Dispatch. Here Bismarck's account of the incidents connected with the waving "of the red rag before the Gallic bull," and its importance as a factor in precipitating the Franco-Prussian War is accepted without modification (p. 463). The chapter by Professor Friedjung on the conditions in Germany between 1812 and 1862 shows greater maturity; it constitutes one of the best treatments in English of this somewhat distracting and difficult subject. The military side of the Franco-German War is admirably treated, especially for the layman, by a specialist, Major F. Maurice, of the general staff. Especially worthy of note is the lucid account of the great flanking movement by the Germans, which cut off the French retreat from Metz, and of the enveloping movement at Sedan.

Among the other chapters, one by H. V. Temperley, of Peterhouse, on "The New Colonial Policy," is suggestive, and like the contribution by W. F. Reddaway on Scandinavia, both interesting and scholarly. The volume contains the usual index and the detailed and somewhat hopeless bibliography characteristic of the whole work.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

The Catholic Encyclopædia. Vols. I-VII. Pp. lxxxv, 5623. Price, \$6.00 each. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907-1910.

A full and accurate work of reference in English on the Catholic Church has long been a desideratum. Up to the present time English readers have been obliged either to search through technical works on theology or to content themselves with what was to be found in Addis and Arnold's "Catholic Dictionary," an excellent work, but one whose brief space